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A depot for receiving and burning rats caught by the public was opened on March 28, 1905, a capitation fee of 4 pence for rats and 1 penny for mice being paid.

Number of rats delivered at incinerator for week ended April 1, 1905, 1,500; number examined in laboratory, 250; found infected, 8.

This bulletin is complete to midnight on Saturday, April 1, 1905.

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary*.

Plague at Newcastle.

VICTORIA, *April 3, 1905.*

Premier, New South Wales, reports that 2 cases of plague have occurred at Newcastle.

G. H. REID.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR UNITED STATES,
Melbourne.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Recrudescence of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, April 13, 14, and 20, as follows:

During the week ended the 9th instant the following vessels were inspected and bills of health issued to them from this office:

On the 4th instant, the British steamship *Denaby*, with a cargo of manganese ore, for Baltimore, with no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel while here; on the 7th instant, the British steamship *Roddam*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on the same date, the Belgian steamship *Camoens*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with 1 new member of the crew here, an engineer officer. This vessel sailed from here for New York, via St. Lucia, for disinfection, and New Orleans.

No other vessels left this port during this week for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports.

Public health in State of São Paulo, 1904.

There were but 4 cases of yellow fever in this State during 1904. Three of these were in Santos and 1 in Queluz.

The mortality from enteric fever has decreased, and the same is true of malarial fevers. The number of deaths from tuberculosis has also been greatly reduced, and there were only 358 deaths in the capital, São Paulo, and 1,771 in the interior from this cause. In the capital there were 19 deaths caused by variola, and 64 cases were entered in the isolation hospitals. Other cases of this disease appeared in the cities and towns of Cachoeira, Roseira, Guaratingueta, Lorena, Leme, and Santa Cruz da Conceicao, these cases including persons who arrived from Rio de Janeiro and who were already ill with this disease.

In the capital there were 6 deaths from bubonic plague; in Taubate, 8; in Santos, 4; in Pindamonhangaba, 5, and in Guaratingueta, 9.

There were in the capital during the year 9,993 births and 5,505 deaths, of which latter number 793 were from infectious diseases, which shows that such causes form 14.4 per cent of all causes of deaths there.

The work of the sanitary departments was carried on with regularity and success. During the year 53,747 domiciliary visits were made, 27,525 persons vaccinated, 2,391 visits made to houses in course of construction, 1,933 reports of infectious diseases investigated, 596 disinfections made, 2,410 "visits of vigilance" made, and 20 houses ordered to be closed for sanitary reasons.

In the isolation hospital there were treated 228 sick persons, of which number 153 were dismissed, as the diagnosis did not confirm the reported disease, and of this whole number 164 were discharged, 44 died, and 20 remain under treatment.

The vaccine institute prepared 162,000 tubes of vaccine virus, and the bacteriological institute conducted all scientific and microscopical examinations of matter submitted to it for such purpose.

The serotherapy institute prepared 6,068 tubes of antipest vaccine, 3,236 of antipest serum, 1,053 of antiophidic serum, 762 of anti-bothropic serum, and 605 of anticrotalic serum.

In the laboratory of analyses 283 bromatological analyses were made, 75 chemical analyses, and 19 in cases of poisoning.

During the year 27,751 immigrants arrived at Santos, 20,746 of this number coming of their own accord, and the remainder subsidized.

Of this number, 3,791 were Spanish, 1,324 were Portuguese, 1,840 were Brazilians, and 50 were Austrians. By ages, 4,003 were over 12 years of age, 1,040 were between 7 and 12 years old, and 1,027 between 3 and 7 years of age, and the remainder, 935, were under 3 years old. In regard to professions, 6,335 were farmers or intended farming, 593 were skilled laborers, and 77 were of varying occupations.

Mortality in Niththercy, month of January, 1905.

During the month of January, 1905, there were in all 193 deaths, including 62 from variola, 3 from grippe, 1 from cholera, 2 from enteric fever, 3 from beriberi, 1 from septicæmia, 5 from malarial fevers, 18 from tuberculosis, 1 from syphilis, 3 from cancer, 1 from rheumatism, 1 from rachitis, 1 from anemia, 15 from diseases of the nervous system, 17 from disease of the circulatory apparatus, 12 from disease of the respiratory system, 35 from disease of the digestive system, 3 from disease of the urinary system, 2 from affections of the puerperal state, 4 from congenital debility, 1 from congenital deformity, and 2 from violence.

By ages as follows: Less than 1 year of age, 39; 1 to 5 years, 31; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 20, 17; 20 to 30, 20; 30 to 40, 23; 40 to 50, 20; 50 to 60, 13, and more than 60 years of age, 17. Males, 104; natives, 178; foreigners, 14, and nationality unknown, 1.

Mortality in Pernambuco, 2 weeks ended March 15, 1905.

During the 2 weeks ended March 15, 1905, there were in Pernambuco, State of the same name, 374 deaths among a population estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 persons. Some of the causes of deaths were: Variola, 181; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 39; malarial fevers, 16; leprosy, 2; syphilis, 3; dysentery, 6; septicæmia, 1; beriberi, 9; erysipelas, 6.